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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

Approved For Release 2009/07/09: CIA-RDP82-00047R000200410007-6

CONFIDENTIAL/SECURITY INFORMATION 25X1 -2-25X1 9. 10. The foundry at the Puchen Locomotive Works consisted of about 90 men, including those who worked in the pattern shop. There were two foremen and one mechanical engineer who was in charge. 25X1 The foundry depended upon hand labor primarily, but it did have some Osborn 11. equipment and some equipment from the UK, all of which was pretty old. 25X1 12. The foundry produced castings for repairing locomotives. The castings were primarily for such things as brake shoes and bronze bearings. It was a job foundry rather than a production foundry and the jobs varied from day to day depending on the need. ៊ី Tärge There were no really large castings produced. The largest casting during the 13. was one cylinder block for a locomotive. two years 14. There was practically no mechanical handling equipment with the exception of one traveling overhead crane and several short rollers immediately adjacent to the two ovens. There was no production of such items as wheels or smels. At one time tried 15. to produce wheels, but without success as could not control the depth of 25X1 chill. 25X1 The Puchen Locomotive Works was a repair maintenance shop rather than a production shop. There were no locomotives built at the Locomotive Works. However, serviced and maintained many US locomotives which had been shipped ir 25X1 China by UNRRA. Puchen Locomotive Works serviced the railroad line which ran from Tientsin to Pukow, immediately north of Manking. Immediately after World War II the Chinese Communists destroyed great lengths of the track on this line, but did little if any damage to rolling stock and equipment of the line. The tracks on this line definitely were not designed for high speed operation. 18. The Puchen Locomotive Works had no turntables for locomotives. It had an

electric trolley which ran parallel to the tracks and which eventually took locomotives into the repair shop. There were several thousand employees at the Puchen Locomotive Works, but this should not be misconstrued, as practically all operations were manual labor and this led to the large number of employees.

19. As of 1948, some of the raw materials used in the foundry, such as sand, were located close by, but most raw material stocks were those which had been left by the Japanese.

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